

Hawaiian Gazette

SEMI-WEEKLY.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1894.

A TWO-LINE dispatch via Auckland, dated Washington, March 20, states that the United States has established a coaling station at Pearl Harbor. This probably refers to the passage by Congress of an appropriation for the purpose, and, if verified, is of the greatest importance. Further intelligence will be awaited with the keenest interest.

Heads are being taken off with great freedom among Hawaii's savage neighbors to the west and south. In Corea twenty-seven persons have been beheaded and the Samoan savages have had a short innings which has cost a good many heads. In New Guinea the natives have had a fight followed by a banquet, where the deceased enemy furnished forth the tables. All these are as it were precedents and instances for Hawaii's ex-Queen.

THE POPULAR WAY.

The bill which provides for the summoning of a Constitutional Convention does not contain anything regarding the method by which the Constitution, when framed, is to be turned into law. We believe that it was, and still is, better to leave the hands of the Government free in this particular. At the same time, the submission of the Constitution to a popular vote is a course which will naturally commend itself to those who believe in popular government. In the present instance, such a submission is further recommended by the circumstance that the convention will only be partially composed of delegates chosen directly by the people.

We believe that the Government will adopt the most popular and representative methods, as far as the safety of the interests at stake will allow it to do so.

EQUALITY; NOT VOTES.

The Holomua, which is now amply disposed to the conservatives, now to the radicals and now to neither, as the exigencies of the moment may require, has developed a great weakness for the Japanese, and is very confident that they will soon exercise the franchise on these islands. The Holomua forgets that the contention of the Japanese Government is not for the franchise, but simply for equality. If the subjects of the Mikado are not discriminated against in the matter of the franchise, but are treated as the citizens of other nations are, the Japanese grievance will be dispelled.

At the worst, then, the exclusion of Japanese from the ballot will depend only on the willingness of the Hawaiian Government to exclude from the same privilege all persons who are not citizens of the Hawaiian commonwealth.

PEARL HARBOR AGAIN.

There has always been much doubt as to whether the entrance to Pearl Harbor could be deepened so as to admit large vessels. The result of the recent visit there of Admiral Irwin, who was accompanied by Mr. Rowell the Superintendent of Public Works, appears to have dispelled all doubts on the subject, as the result of the borings made showed nothing on the bar except sand and mud, which can readily be removed, and at no great cost. The tests were made to a depth of over thirty feet, and the party returned satisfied that there is nothing to prevent the channel being cleared to that depth or even forty feet. "All this can be done with the dredger that we now have," said Mr. Rowell, "and at a moderate expense." This appears to settle the question as to the feasibility of opening this fine harbor.

A TRIBUTE TO MERIT.

The remarks of Rev. O. P. Emerson before the American League recall to us the genuine services rendered to our cause by our representatives in Washington. It was believed by some persons, that in sending Prof. Alexander to the Federal Capitol, the Government would not obtain any advantage, because the Professor's life had always been on quiet lines, and his extremely modest ways seemed to unfit him for the harder battles of political life. We all knew that he contained within himself an arsenal of valuable weapons, a vast store of accurate and well ordered information, but some feared that the occasion would not arise on which he could use it.

This fear was ill-founded. The occasion, created by a strange course of events, did arise, and he has vindicated the judgment of the Government which sent him, and confirmed his own reputation for moderation, learning, vigilance and indomitable work.

The Senate report on the Hawaiian matter shows beyond question that his evidence was of inestimable value.

It is not a little amusing, that he has in his evidence given to the people of the United States, at their own expense, a complete history of these islands, social and political; a history which will remain a permanent source of information in future time. It is also, greatly to his credit, that all of the Senators, without distinction of party, respected his statement, and never doubted his conclusions. We hope that there will be some public recognition of his services.

Professor Alexander, in the name of Hawaii, we dip our colors, and give you a marching salute. In a better civilization, and where merit is better appreciated, you would have entered our harbor with the salute of a hundred guns.

Our representation in Washington has been admirable. Mr. Thurston has commended himself to the American people, by his pluck, daring and ability to take care of Hawaii under all circumstances. Mr. Hastings with his large experience in the State Department, his general acquaintance with the men who are in power in Washington, and his remarkable knowledge of the inner workings of American politics, has rendered most valuable support in the trying days of the past few months. We believe that our representatives have acted without committing an error.

IN THE COUNCILS.

Yesterday's session of the Councils was not a particularly important one, though it was the occasion of some rather warm debates. The salaries and pay rolls bill, which represents the first section of the old appropriation bill, was read through and passed. It is with great diffidence that we commend the Minister of Finance, for a short time since we sang his praises for establishing a "permanent" salary roll, a thing which it appears he had no thought of doing. We venture, however, to invite favorable attention to the attempt, made, so far as we are aware, for the first time, in this bill to introduce system into the Government service by classifying and grading the employees. The bill establishes apparently eight such classes. If this experiment is carried out with thoroughness and justice, it ought to put an end to the inequalities in the Government service, and with them, too, a fruitful source of complaint.

The bill will come up for its second reading in regular course next week.

AN IMPORTANT ISSUE.

The decision of Judge Cooper in the matter of the Banning estate should attract general attention, as it discusses elaborately, for the first time in the legal history of this country, the laws governing the investments of money by trustees or those who are acting for others.

There is no more serious prob-

lem in modern economic life than that of providing safe investments for the helpless, the ignorant, the aged, the widows and orphans. There is a constant increase in the number of those wholly dependent upon the income of property provided by kind relatives. Such persons become unfitted for self-support. Vast charitable institutions are dependent upon such investments. In the meantime, throughout the civilized world, rates of interest are gradually decreasing.

Every man, who has accumulated property for those he loves, is in constant trouble as to its safe investment. He is confronted with the danger of insecurity. Great banking houses, which are reputed to be "conservative," like the Baring Bros., of London, Duncan Sherman & Co., of New York, and other "great" houses in Berlin and Paris, cause wide-spread misery by advising investments in securities in which they have an interest. There have been fearful losses through the banking houses of New England. It was recently reported that an estate of \$100,000, left by a prominent New England man to his widow, had been invested by the trustee at the instance of a great banking house, in the stock of the Atchison Railway Company, which paid 6 per cent dividends. It now pays nothing, and the helpless widow is living on charity. Over three hundred millions of dollars were sunk in railway enterprises in the United States in the year 1892, much of which was the property of the helpless.

On the other hand, the trustees of every estate form a desire to increase the income of the beneficiaries, and often urged to do so by the beneficiaries themselves, are confronted with the fact that high rates of interest mean dangerous security. If perfectly safe security is taken, yielding a small income, the beneficiaries bitterly complain and charge the trustee with selfishness.

So grievous have become the burdens and risks of trustees, in the large cities, and so great is the fear of ultimate loss by those who have labored hard to provide money for those dependent on them, that trust companies have arisen to meet the difficulty, and these act as executors and trustees. The have already become the money powers of the money centers, as they hold vast sums in trust. The corporations are careful, and "cold-blooded." They take no risks, looking always to the absolute integrity of the principle.

Careful men are gradually declining to act as trustees, owing to the risks involved. If they obtain large incomes they are rarely thanked, and if there are losses they are required to make them good.

There is no social problem more perplexing than that of a man living generously during his life from his business income, and at his death leaving property, the income of which, if invested with absolute security, compels those dependant on him to largely reduce their scale of living. The difficulty of making this adjustment has filled the civilized countries with people who are discontented, and are quite willing, if allowed to do so, to put their property in peril.

The courts here and elsewhere are confronted with most serious propositions in these matters.

PASS IT NOW.

Mr. Emmelhuth's proposition to postpone all action on the appropriation bill until the session of a Legislature elected by the people, may seem at first blush a reasonable one, but it will not bear investigation. The Government must be carried on at all events. The work of appropriating salaries and pay-roll is not like ordinary legislation. It is mere routine. If the Executive were proposing some radical change in the various departments, involving great increase of expenditure, it might be well to defer action until the people had been heard. Nothing of the kind of course is contemplated. The Appropriation bill is in its essence a mere extension of that which pre-

ceded it. It effects some minor economies and makes some judicious improvements in the system. If the people object to the economies, and do not like the improvements, they can indicate their displeasure and it will be open to the first Legislature sitting to amend or abolish at its own good will and pleasure.

In the meantime the biennial period closes, the new Appropriation bill is in order, and it will facilitate the business-like despatch of public affairs, to pass it.

WARNING WORDS.

Mr. Gladstone has bidden farewell to his constituents and to political life, and in doing so has evidently spoken some pregnant words. His comment on his own public career—that it is chargeable with many errors, but has been governed by rectitude of intention—anticipates the judgment of history, though his enemies will impute to him his errors as crimes, for some time to come. To a clearer insight these very errors are a proof of the innate power of the man. They bear witness to his receptivity to ideas, his capacity for growth. Like the famous historian, John Richard Green, Gladstone was brought up in a Tory camp, but his inbred prejudices melted away before the fire of truth. Convention made him a Conservative, freedom a Liberal.

The warning of Gladstone upon the perils of democracy, coming from a genuine democrat and a statesman of fifty years' experience, should sound through the world. The statement that the voice of the people is the voice of God, is the dogma with which militant democracy has confronted the divine right of kings. One dogma is as false as the other. The only government which has any title to be called "divine," is the government of justice. This is the truth that Mr. Gladstone would hold up as a solemn warning to triumphant democracy.

AN INTERESTING MEETING.

The monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening, a fair audience being present.

The several reports read show the work to be in good condition. The Secretary's report for the past month is as follows:

On Saturday, March 10th, the monthly temperance concert was held, with an attendance of 297. President Ripley made the address of the evening.

The singing of Mr. Turner, who kindly gave his services, had much to do with the large audience.

The usual religious services have been held during the month, with the exception of a break in the barracks meeting, occasioned by the removal of Captain Ziegler's company from the Government building to the Executive, and taking the room held for our service for his men. At the present time no available room can be secured for this service.

On Sunday mornings the ships have been visited and literature left for the men; also, a number of sacks of literature were sent to whaling vessels in port.

A number of books have been received during the month and added to the junior library. The lectures by Dr. Peabody in aid of the Library has netted fully \$100 for that fund; the last of the series takes place to-morrow night. The parlor has been refurbished and the old furniture removed. It is pleasing to note that the Association year has closed with a slight balance in the treasurer's hands.

Respectfully submitted,
D. W. CORRETT,
Secretary.

The Treasurer's report showed the receipts for March as \$632.62, and disbursements \$620.54, leaving a credit balance of \$12.08.

The new officers elected for the coming year are as follows: President, C. B. Ripley; Vice-President, C. J. Day; Recording Secretary, B. F. Beardmore; Treasurer, E. A. Jones; Directors, Henry Waterhouse and W. C. Weedon.

The special committee appointed at last monthly meeting to take action in reference to the Association securing the services of a man for special work among sailors, reported that Rev. Mr. Greeley, of San Jose, Cal., had been written to with a view of his coming to Honolulu to take up the work. Mr. Greeley labored among the sailors here for a period of six months and did efficient work.

As the Association has just completed its twenty-fifth year, a committee was appointed to arrange a programme to commemorate the event. The exercises will take place on Thursday evening, the 19th inst. Mrs. Sanford B. Dole, who was the President of the Association in 1869, will deliver an address on this occasion.

THE SAMOANS AGAIN AT WAR.

(Continued from page 1.)

parent that they were making endeavors to use their weapons so that every shot fired would have effect. They did not fire until the enemy were within short range, and, judging by the appearance of the wounds on those who were brought to Apia, they were evidently careful to fire low. After a hard struggle, in which the loss on both sides was (for Samoan fighting) comparatively heavy, the Government party obtained possession of the Marfa fort belonging to the enemy, the latter retreating to another earthwork known as the Faleolo fort. The attack on this position was maintained with vigor, and the defence was an extremely stubborn one. Prominent among the warriors was Tamasese on the rebel side, and Sautele (who was leading a party from Safata) on the side of the Government. After a continuation of hard fighting, the rebels retreated from the Faleolo fort and took up a strong position on the high ground at Tifetile. Night coming on, darkness brought a cessation of hostilities. Arrangements were made for sending the wounded of the King's party where medical assistance could be procured. Two boats left for Fasa-saleaga carrying several of those who had sustained injuries, the rest of the sufferers being brought to Apia. It was ascertained that nineteen had been killed and over thirty wounded, which is quite a large number when one takes into account how few are really struck in the progress of a Samoan fight. Of the killed, eleven belonged to the Government party, while the remaining eight were supplied by the rebels. Of the wounded, over twenty belonged to the Government, and about twelve to the rebels. It was found that ten heads had been taken, of which number six belonged to the attacking and four to the defending party. Although the list of casualties on the Government side was much greater than that of their enemy, the former obtained a decided advantage from the day's proceeding. The extra number of killed and wounded is due to the fact that Malietoa's followers were fighting in the open, while the rebels had the cover of the earthworks of their so-called forts. From the result of Monday it was very evident that so far as Apia was concerned the end was near. The rebel party was greatly discouraged, and their supply of ammunition was becoming very small. Letters continued to arrive in the rebel camp from Atua, telling them to be strong, as very soon the Atua people would be taking a prominent part in the struggle. On the evening of Monday a large boat went down the coast flying a white flag. Although the boat contained over fifty people it was thought to belong to one of the missionaries, and was not overhauled. It has since been ascertained that this particular boat (which went to the rebel camp) took a supply of ammunition from Atua. The rebels on Monday night evidently became convinced that their position was not at all a safe one, as if defeated at Tifetile, the majority of their number would be sacrificed, so they decided upon evacuating the position.

On Tuesday morning when the Tuamasa men rushed the enemy's fort they found only four men, who had evidently remained with the intention of firing occasional shots, so that their opponents would imagine the fort was still occupied, and by this means afford their comrades the opportunity of escape. Two of these brave fellows were killed and decapitated, whilst the other two managed to escape to the bush. The rest of the rebel party had left during the night, and for the next two days conflicting rumors reached Apia as to their whereabouts. While one party asserted that they had gone to Manono, another would maintain with equally great an appearance of accuracy that they had crossed inland to Lafaga, while yet another asserted that they had retreated to Lavatili (below Mulifanua), and were erecting fortifications there. On Tuesday night some influential chiefs were in Apia, endeavoring to obtain terms for the rebels, which would seem to indicate that the latter were tired of the hopeless struggle, although people arriving from Apia readily asserted that they were in no fear and intended to pursue their tactics of the past week, i. e., by retreating and erecting forts until they were able to effect a junction with the people of Atua. The most startling rumors were continually arriving as to the manner in which the Government party were behaving. One rumor asserted that Mr. Frost, a trader at Fasitoo, had been killed, and Messrs. Frings & Co. dispatched a messenger with a German flag to hoist on the station where Frost was doing business. It transpired that the Samoans were about to take away and kill an old Line Islander, employed by Frost, and when the latter tried to prevent them they pointed their guns at him and threatened to shoot him. He managed, however, to save the life of his servant, although at the expense of all his pigs and fowls. It was also rumored that Mr. F. Cornwall's property had been destroyed by the Samoans. All these reports were readily believed on account of the previous atrocious conduct of the victorious party. It was learned that some of the Apia people had gone to Mulifanua and demanded cartridges. Upon being refused they searched the store, taking a small quantity of ammunition which they found. No other damage was done.

It is learned that the result of the Consuls' visit to Atua was not too satisfactory, but it has evidently resulted more favorably than was expected, as the reports from that district are all of a less warlike nature. The Atua party assured them that they desired peace, but were disinclined to remove their warriors from the position taken up by them.

The Consuls held a meeting with the Government authorities on Thursday and induced the Government to promise not to attack the Apia party until the Consuls had endeavored to see the latter and obtain their submission and the surrender of their weapons. It is not at all likely that the rebels will give up their arms. A messenger was sent with a letter from the Consuls, and if the reply is favorable these latter will go down the coast and use their endeavors to settle the matter without further bloodshed.

It is learned from Mr. Bechmann, manager of the German firm, that the rebels that went to Mulifanua, on the whole behaved very well, taking only what few cartridges they could find. Some of their number were about to take some rifles, but Tamasese put a stop to this. Nothing else was stolen.

On Wednesday night two of the wounded who were being cared for at the Mission-house died.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXHIBITION.

A Large Crowd Find Engagement at Ewa Yesterday.

The Sunday School Exhibition at Ewa yesterday was a great success. Six loaded cars left the depot in the morning, carrying about 250 people, not counting the babies, and left them by the wayside, whence they picked their way across the rice-fields to the Ewa church on the bluff. The day was perfect, the scenery at its best, the preparations thoroughly made. Promptly at 10:30 A.M. the exercises were begun under the leadership of Rev. E. S. Timoteo, the district Sunday-school superintendent. The audience more than filled the church, and as the various classes appeared, showed by their discriminating approval that those exercises that were in good taste were worthy of applause. Some of the singing was very artistic and in delightful harmony; others seemed to have been prepared on the theory that rapidity and loudness were the desirable qualities to be sought. The Ewa people had prepared an abundant feast, and when the exercises at the church were over there was a stampede for the grove where the tables were spread with poi and fish and lauaued beef. The collection amounted to \$121. This will pay a large part of the expenses, and leave something for the treasury of the general Sunday-school Association.

A Three-Club League.

The Base-ball League held a meeting yesterday to make arrangements for the coming season. The secretary was instructed to see the association people about getting the grounds ready. The first game will be played in about three weeks if the grounds can be put in condition in that time. But three clubs will contest this year—the Kamehamehas, Hawaiis and the Crescents.

307

April 3, 1894.

The Jones Locked Fence is the cheapest and strongest fence ever constructed. We make this assertion because the letters we have received from parties using it on these Islands endorse everything we have ever said about it. We believe that in another year every plantation and ranch on the Islands will be enclosed by the Jones Locked Fence. You will understand that we do not sell the fence made up, only the material; wire, stays and washers for making it. This means that if you have a poorly built fence of the old style you can make it as strong as you please by bracing it with stays fastened to the wires by washers. For a five wire fence each stay with five washers will cost you eight cents. You can tell from this just what it will cost you to strengthen your fence and keep it from sagging. Send us an order for a hundred stays and five hundred washers and surprise yourself.

A plantation manager on Hawaii sends us a bullock cart comparatively new which he asks us to dispose of for him as he has no further use for it. The bed is three feet high five feet six and one half inches wide and eleven feet long. The cart cost \$150 and is as good for service as a new one. It may be seen in our warehouse or we will describe it more in detail to any one writing for particulars.

Mr. Copant of Waimea, Kauai says our Hendry Breaker is the best plow that ever turned the sod. What Mr. Conant says is repeated by every one who ever used a Breaker from our stock. As this is the plowing season now is the time to subscribe—no increase in rates.

THE HAWAIIAN HARDWARE CO.,

307

FORT STREET, HONOLULU.